

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 18TH, 1899.

NUMBER 16

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 (Caixa 108.)

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 (Caixa 320.) (Caixa 185)

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 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . £ 1,500,000
 Realized do . . . " 900,000
 Reserve fund . . . " 1,000,000

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Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

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9, Rua da Alfandega.

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KIPLING'S RAILROAD POEM.

Several years ago Fred D. Underwood, now general
 manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named
 two stations in the upper peninsula of Michigan "Mid-
 yard" and "Kipling," one being in an agricultural
 country, and the other in an iron ore district. Some
 time later a mutual friend informed Kipling of Mr.
 Underwood's action, and the celebrated author sent
 Mr. Underwood his photograph, with the following
 lines on the back:

"RUDYARDS" AND "KIPLING."

"Wise is the child who knows his sire,"

The ancient proverb ran,

But wiser far the man who knows

How, where and when his offspring grows,

For who the mischief would suppose

I've sons in Michigan?

Yet am I saved from midnight ills

That warp the soul of man,

They do not make me walk the floor,

Nor hammer at the doctor's door,

They deal in wheat and iron ore,

My sons in Michigan.

Oh, tourist in the Pullman car

(By Cook's or Raymond's plan)

Forgive a parent's partial view:

But, maybe, you have children, too—

My sons in Michigan.

—RUDYARD KIPPLING.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

We foreigners, continued Uncle Abner, are generally accused of being very remiss in the matter of attending church. Chaplain Walsh put that complaint on record over seventy years ago, and it has been periodically repeated down to the present day. Even within the last few weeks we have been reminded in print that not quite six per cent of the British residents is in the habit of attending church, which from the churchman's point of view is deplorable. But for this there is in part some excuse. The British residents have always been much scattered, and the service has been held at a very inconvenient hour. The majority of careless young men will say that it is too hot at 11 o'clock for an hour's confinement in a stuffy church, and besides that it interferes with breakfast. So they go to the races, or to the cricket field instead. Then there is the lassitude produced by the climate; it is not at all favorable to church-going. Ewbank says: "The climate is against the severities of northern sects. Neither stringent Methodism nor Puritanism can ever flourish in the tropics." And I am very much inclined to agree with Ewbank.

Of course, this ought not to apply to the natives, as they are accustomed to the climate and have made their religious observances conform. But the complaint is made, and perhaps not without reason, that the men are quite as lax as the foreigners in their religious duties.

When I came to Rio I was told that the young Brazilian had very little to do with the church. He left that in better hands—those of his mother and sisters. He had to be christened, of course; but no responsibility rested on his shoulders for that. Then when he wanted to marry, the church compelled him to confess at least once; but he was comforted with the satisfying reflection that "the end justifies the means," and so he confessed his little sins, forgot his big ones, and then received absolution—and a wife. Then there came another hiatus in his spiritual record until sickness or old age came along—when the services of the church were again sought. But this is the life record of other people besides Brazilians, and it can not therefore be styled a peculiarity.

But there has been a very great change in the religious character of the people, which is worthy of note. Just how it has come about I am not prepared to say, but that such a change has occurred no one will deny. In early times there was an immense amount of religious zeal in the country, not only among such churchmen as Anchieta and João de Almeida, but among the people. The best proof of this is to be found in the support which the church received from the people in the erection of churches, monasteries, convents, hospitals and her charitable institutions. Nothing like it has been done in this century. Think of the money given to the old monastic orders, expended on churches and donated to the Misericórdia and various asylums in this city. The Santa Casa owns hundreds of houses in the city, most of them gifts from repentant sinners who had made money by the use of worldly tricks and then, when dying, sought to purchase the forgiveness of the saints by devoting a part of it to religious and charitable purposes. A few old-fashioned people still continue to settle their affairs in this manner, but it is not so common as it was two hundred years ago. A fair comparison between these two periods may be seen in the progress of the reconstruction of the old "imperial chapel" and in the building of the maternity hospital on Praia da Lapa. Two hundred years ago there would have been no lack of gifts and bequests for the completion of these edifices; now they beg in vain, for either old Money Bags has found a cheaper way to buy absolution, or he has made up his mind to take his chances and keep the money.

But, in my humble opinion, the building of churches, hospitals and asylums as a peace offering to the offended saints, can well be permitted to disappear. Men ought to be taught the necessity of doing good in the world, of fighting wickedness, sickness and destitution with preventive measures. I'd give more for a good, well-managed industrial school than for the whole schedule of accepted penitential offerings, and I'd sooner take my chances of propitiating heaven in that way, than with a half dozen Misericórdias. What we want is to teach boys and girls how to live, how to care for their bodies, how to earn a living, how to be manly and womanly. The old idea was to let them come up as they might—ignorant of everything but their prayers. And then, of course, hospitals and asylums were necessary to remedy their mistakes. There is no need of going naked and hungry, if we know how to get a living and others will let us do it.

One of the things to do, if you want to see all sides of a people's religion, is to attend some of their popular festas, like that of Nossa Senhora da Penha. In the United States you would go to a "camp-meeting" where you would see the emotional side of religion; here you would go to the festa to see its sordid, spectacular and fantastic characteristics.

About a fortnight after my arrival I was taken to see the annual festa of Nossa Senhora da Penha, whose church is situated on a small conical rock rising from a level plain some miles up the bay. It is pre-eminently a Portuguese festivity, though the negro element is always strongly represented. Many

devotees drove out from the city in carriages, carts and every imaginable species of vehicle, draped and decorated, and well-stocked with liquid refreshments, just what you may see on the road to Epsom Downs on Derby day. But by far the greater number went by steamer up the bay to a temporary landing stage from which something more than a half mile's walk brought them to the church. Now, one can go by railway to a point very near the church, but old customs die hard and you may still see scores of carriages on the road, gay with flowers and bunting, and vociferous with the strong red *vinho verde* of Portugal.

My first impressions of Penha were of sheer bewilderment. The rugged hill rising from a sandy plain and crowned by a tiny white church, the great crowd of people on the level, with their carriages, horses, tents, rough barrack-like restaurants, African and Portuguese costumes, strange instruments of music everywhere, groups of guitar and tambourine players, brass bands, laughter, chatter, singing, dancing, gambling, eating, drinking and fighting—it was a medley which Hogarth would have delighted to sketch. A great proportion of the men carried large ox-horns, filled with wine, swung over the shoulder, from which they drank often to wash down the dust. Bottles were also in evidence everywhere, and occasionally an unusually pious pilgrim could be seen carrying a demijohn in honor of "Our Lady." It is curious how essential the bottle is to some men's devotional exercises. Perhaps it is a survival of the ancient pagan custom of offering libations to the gods.

Half way up the hill are the offices and residence of the good people who run the church and who give these annual receptions, and here I found an auction in full blast. All sorts and descriptions of offerings were put up for sale, and rough jokes were used to help the bidding. By this time the pilgrims were decidedly jovial and were ready to spend their money freely. From this point up to the church one had to climb about four hundred steps cut in the solid rock. At the top, where we arrived hot and drenched with perspiration, stands a small church, built of stone carried up from below, plastered outside and bare of ornament and architectural pretension. From a distance the church looks imposing, but that is due to its position. Its patroness is credited with many miraculous cures, and it contains the *ex-votos* of many grateful believers. It is a common thing also, to see penitents coming up the burning steps on their knees to do homage to Our Lady.

I don't like to meddle with another's religious beliefs, but I can't somehow make a *festa* like this appear religious. It may be due to some defect in my training, but there it is.

(To be continued.)

From Daily Mail, 16th March.

A DUEL WHICH FAILED.

A weekly society journal gives the story of the following romantic affair which recently occurred in Vienna.

A young German peer quarrelled with another peer of Czech nationality, and a duel was arranged between the disputants. The sister of the German peer, however, a fascinating young lady of twenty-one years, found a means of preventing the encounter. First she went to the Czech nobleman, introduced herself to him, waxed eloquent on her love for her brother, and so wrought on the young man's feelings that he promised not to aim at his opponent when the word was given to fire.

Having disposed of the enemy, the plucky girl conquered her brother by vividly picturing the remorse of a man who shoots another in cold blood in a duel, and extracted a promise from him that he would not aim at his opponent at the decisive moment. The duellists met in total ignorance of how each had been rendered harmless to the other. When the word was given to fire, both discharged their pistols into the air, a procedure which caused great astonishment, as both had expressed their determination to fight to kill. The lady mediator at this juncture appeared on the field and explained the situation.

The happy sequel of the affair was a marriage between the Czech nobleman and the sister of his German opponent.

From The Textile Mercury.

THE TEXTILE TRADE OF PARÁ.

The city of Pará, situated only about 100 miles from the mouth of the Amazon river, is the key to an enormous stretch of wealthy country; and indications are that it will become the Chicago of South America. Over one hundred and fifty steamers are employed on the Amazon and its tributaries (about one third of these vessels belonging to a British company), and the number is about to be increased materially. Commerce at Pará has developed enormously within the past few years; the custom-house is overwhelmed with work, and there are not at present enough stores to receive the goods as they arrive, although large additions have recently been made. Both lines of steamships running between Pará and New York are increasing the number of their ships, as they are entirely unable to carry the heavy freight billed for this section of the country. A short time ago, the two lines made one trip each a month; latter a semi-monthly service was established; now three trips are made, and weekly trips are imminent. The United States consul at Pará reports that he learns from the captain of every vessel coming from New York that it is utterly impossible for any one of the steamers leaving that port to clear the freight billed for Pará and the Amazon. As to the extent to which Americans manufacturers supply the Pará market with textile goods, the consul is unable to obtain particulars; but he is confident they have a fair share. As regards cotton goods of the coarser and heavier qualities, especially in blue, the products of American mills are preferred, and have almost wholly supplanted those of Lancashire or of other parts of Europe; and the same is true of spool and machine thread, twine, and cordage. The trade in hosiery is very much divided, every country in Europe, as well as the United States, having a share. A line of flashy silk handkerchiefs would sell, he believes, faster than anything else he could suggest.

IN THE "TERRA ROXA" COUNTRY.

REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL IN THE STATE OF S. PAULO BY FRANZ GIESBRECHT.

The Dumont Estates are crossed from all sides by rail, and may for that reason alone, be called the most important enterprise in the way of coffee cultivation. Also the buildings and machinery plant deserve all praise. An immense capital has been employed to transform the Dumont plantation into a model establishment of the latest type. One thing we have to acknowledge: the English as model people, have courage as no other nation of the world. German capitalists could learn a great many things from them. But the German money market expects too quick returns. Farseeing enterprises have not yet been called to life by Germans. And this is another advantage which the English financier has over us. He is sure that the Dumont plantation will yield profits only after a long period, but profits will then be sure, and the capital employed will yield heavily.

There now comes the value of Brazilian paper money is so low, is the right time for German capital to be employed in the exploration of S. Paulo coffee lands. Coffee plantations in the state of S. Paulo are numerous and may be had for little money. A great many amongst them may have come down through mismanagement. But they could be put right again in the same way as has been done with the Dumont estates, which, when taken over by the English company, were not in very good condition. The former proprietor, a Frenchman, lacked sufficient capital.

There should be formed German syndicates for the purchase of coffee plantations in the state of S. Paulo. This would mean a splendid business. These syndicates could establish model farms according to the Koch system, and sell them afterwards to German companies, or they could retail their land to independent coffee planters. And they would make big profits by it; otherwise, the English would not have put their fingers in it.

In the meantime, an enterprise, similar to that of the Dumont estates, has been formed; it is the "Coffee Estates Company," a German-English syndicate, which purchased last year three coffee plantations in the states of S. Paulo, (Sta. Olympia, Kanan and S. Iracema) near the station of Serra Azul, of the Mogiana Railroad company, forming now the third largest coffee plantation in the state of S. Paulo with 2,000,000 coffee trees. The capital was raised by the house of J. Henry Schroeder & Co. of London and Hamburg. This company is represented in S. Paulo by Messrs. Zerenner, Bilow & Co. The plantation is in a splendid condition and is being administered by German and Swiss officials. For German capital, there might be found many similar advantageous chances.

A discovery which may revolutionise the steel trade is attributed by the *Washington Herald* to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, jun., son of the great inventor. It is claimed that he has made important improvements in hardening steel. A six inch plate, treated by the new process, is superior in power of resistance to fifteen-inch Harveyised plates. Edison's is said to be also much superior to the Krupp process. The steel rails, Mr. Edison declares, manufactured under his process, will not speed. Tensions and bearings are made practically everlasting. The *Chronicle's* Washington correspondent says the process is to be kept secret until after the government has experimented with it on armour-plates. Mr. Edison is twenty-two years old, and was brought up in his father's laboratory.—*Exchange.*

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to make the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 10.—General Lawton has telegraphed to the government the taking of Santa Cruz after a stiff fight. The Tagalos left 68 dead and 40 wounded on the field. The American loss was only one killed and six wounded.

The New York press says that the disarmament conference will include the discussion of treaties and political relations between one power and another.

The risings of the rivers Kansas and Missouri have caused inundations in Kansas City, and in the town of Glendive, Montana, 14 persons were drowned and 8 are missing from the same cause. The material damages caused by the flooding are estimated at a considerable amount.

APR. 11.—M. Jules Cambon, acting as Spanish minister plenipotentiary, to-day landed to President McKinley the treaty of peace duly signed by the Queen-regent of Spain. He was in turn handed the treaty signed by President McKinley.

Slight skirmishes are reported from Manila. General McArthur easily repelled an attack at Malolos; and General Wheaton inflicted much loss on the Tagalos outside of Santa Cruz, which is occupied by General Lawton.

The diplomatic corps in Washington have refused to appear at the banquet given by Secretary Hay to Sr. Aspiroz, the new Mexican minister to the United States.

There has been a violent riot in P. N. III, between white and black miners, in which six were killed and eight wounded.

APR. 12.—Telegrams from Apia published in New York say that a detachment of Anglo-American sailors going on patrol duty fell into an ambush, prepared for them by the German owner of a plantation, who was afterwards recognised as one of the most ardent supporters of Mataafa. Three officers and four men of the patrol were killed by Mataafa's men, and the owner has been taken prisoner on board a British man-of-war.

One of Vanderbilts' great villas named "Idlehour" has been destroyed by fire.

Spain.

APR. 10.—The cruiser *Marquez de Venadito* left Ferrol to-day with strict instructions to stop the smuggling of arms along the northern coast.

The prospects of the forthcoming elections are said to be greatly in favor of the conservatives. The Duke of Tetuan has informed the prime minister of his hearty support.

The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree for the payment of the interest and amortisation of the Philippine debt.

The royal troops are now parading all the strategic points in the province of Valencia to preserve order.

APR. 11.—Sr. Villaverde, the minister of finance, intends to propose to the Cortes an increase of the import taxes on foreign flour.

News has been received in Madrid to-day that three steamers have left Manila with Spanish soldiers repatriated from the Philippines.

Sr. Emilio Castelar has announced his intention through the press of becoming a candidate at the forthcoming elections.

General March is to be tried by court-martial for having publicly stated that in the recent promotions he was intentionally overlooked.

APR. 12.—General March has been condemned by court-martial to two months imprisonment. The charge on which he was condemned was having sent a disrespectful letter to General Polavieja, the minister of war.

Great Britain

APR. 10.—The daily papers publish the taking of Samun by the Italian squadron. The landing was effected without difficulty and the town was immediately occupied by Italian troops.

The Amazon Telegraph Co. is studying the Marconi system of telegraphing without wires, with a view to its adoption.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* in Paris says that one of the council of war that condemned Dreyfus has publicly declared that he believes in the innocence of the condemned man.

At a football match in Greenock, there was a free fight between the players, which the spectators and police joined in. Many of the spectators and 19 policemen were more or less seriously injured (There is no news of the umpire).

Lord Salisbury, who is still at Nice, has declared that the Anglo-French agreement about spheres of influence in Africa does not in any way interfere with Italian interests in Tripoli.

Mr. Brodrick, in the house of commons said to-day that the British posts in Uganda are 200 miles to the south of the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

The Duke of Connaught accepted to-day for himself and his children the eventual succession to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in a letter to the Diet. (It will be remembered that the only son of the present Grand Duke—better known as the Duke of Edinburgh—died recently. Failing the succession of the Dukes of Connaught and Albany, the Grand Duke would devolve on the King of Portugal, who is a descendant of the same house).

APR. 11.—Telegrams in the London papers say that Lieut. Lorillier, ex-secretary of Col. Henry, recently doing duty in the garrison of

St. Quentin, on being called upon to give evidence relating to the Dreyfus case preferred to commit suicide as his superior had done. The telegrams add that the news of this suicide has caused an immense sensation in Paris.

The British delegates to the disarmament conference are to be Mr. Howard and Sir Julian Pauncefote. They will not agree to submit pending questions between Great Britain and other powers to the conference, nor will they allow any discussion on existing treaties.

The naval honors given by the Italian and French fleets in Sardinia to the Italian sovereigns were of the most imposing kind. The French and Italian sailors afterwards fraternized in the most enthusiastic manner.

In the final votings for the country councillors in Ireland, the nationalists were found to have 526 returned against 112 unionists.

The *Pail Mail Gazette* says that Don Carlos has revoked his order commanding his followers not to take up arms in his cause, and that Don Jaime de Bourbon is negotiating a Carlist loan in Paris.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Berlin attributing to the Emperor the declaration that the new government of Samoa is illegal, and can not be recognised by the powers.

The government declares that the action of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in Berlin in respect to the Cape to Cairo railway was solely due to his own initiative and on his personal responsibility.

APR. 12.—Telegrams from Apia say that the Anglo-American troops have had two brushes with the followers of Mataafa in Samoa. In the first encounter the Samoans had 27 killed. The second skirmish took place on April 1st, when the allied forces were led into an ambush, and one English officer and two Americans were killed. (It is said that reprisals were taken by beheading 40 Samoans, but that is contrary to all civilised warfare we refuse to believe it). There is great excitement amongst the Anglo-American sailors against the Germans as the ambush was in German territory.

The excitement in London against Germany on account of telegrams from Samoa is extraordinary, as the British sailors have been reported dead and officers mutilated by the natives. The owner of the ground where the ambush took place is a German subject and he has been taken prisoner.

The foreign office confirms the main points of the foregoing telegrams. Two British warships have been ordered from Sydney to Samoa.

The British steamer *Kingswell* ran into the Greek steamer *Maria* in the Mediterranean and sank her with 45 of her passengers.

France.

APR. 10.—M. Hanotaux, the ex-minister for foreign affairs, is about to publish a book entitled "La France," in which he sustains the superiority of the Latin race.

There were 17 suicides in Paris yesterday on account of misery.

The Paris papers say that a physician has discovered a means of isolating the microbe of cancer.

The *Figaro* continues to publish the evidence of the witnesses before the court of cassation on the Dreyfus case. Generals Zurlinden and Clunioine both gave evidence against the prisoner and stated the grounds, already published, on which they believed him guilty.

Major Esterhazy denies that there was any foundation for the interview with him published in the *London Observer* yesterday.

APR. 11.—The Paris papers say that the Pope on the occasion of the deferred 25th anniversary of his coronation (which should have been held on Feb. 20) delivered an eloquent allocution on the subject of disarmament and hoped it would conduce to peace and concord amongst nations according to the Christian ideal.

Telegrams from Dahomey say that the French officials are having trouble there with German agents.

The *Figaro* publishes the evidence of General Gallifet and M. Casimir Perier, ex-President of the republic. The former declared that Col. Picquart was an excellent officer, and that all he had done was to try to get at the truth of the Dreyfus affair. The latter said that, while President, he had no knowledge of any confession by Dreyfus officially and only saw it in the papers. He added that the German ambassador at that time had asked him in the name of the Emperor to deny any knowledge of Dreyfus or his alleged treason with Germany.

The Spanish ambassador in Paris denies that there is any fear of a Carlist rising in Spain.

The French naval squadron having paid the special honors to the King of Italy at Cagliari, and saluted the naval and military authorities gave and received a series of brilliant banquets, in which both Italy and France were most amicably and enthusiastically toasted.

APR. 12.—The suicide of Lieut. Lorillier, ex-secretary to the suicide Col. Henry, has caused a great impression in France, mostly in favor of Dreyfus.

Agoncello, the Philippine delegate in Paris, told a reporter that the Tagalos have 1,500 American prisoners in their power.

From Belgium it is reported that 3,000 coal miners have gone out on strike in Senning-sur-Meuse, and it is feared that the strike will extend to the whole coal district of Liege.

To-day's *Figaro* contains the evidence of General Gönse, who affirmed his entire conviction that Dreyfus only could have been the author of the "bordereau."

Germany.

APR. 10.—By order of the Emperor, five ships of war will be at once despatched to Samoa.

APR. 12.—The German government has addressed an energetic note to Great Britain categorically demanding satisfaction for the contempt shown for German rights in Samoa. The question to all appearance is assuming a very serious character. A negative reply on the part of the British government is said to be likely to have as an immediate consequence the rupture of relations between the two powers.

The Havas agency says that the attitude of Great Britain in the Samoa question has caused lively irritation to the German press, and mentions that the *Lokalanzeiger* is sure that a strong note will be sent to the British government.

A Herr Raffel, who has recently arrived in Berlin from Samoa, has told the press that the cause of the war against Mataafa arose from the fact that he had become a Roman Catholic.

BISHOP KINSOLVING.

On January 6th, the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States consecrated Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving as bishop in that church to be stationed in Brazil. The purpose is to make the Brazilian church autonomous. We understand that Bishop Kinsolving will reside in Porto Alegre.

The *N. Y. Evening Post* speaks of the new bishop in the following terms:

There is something almost romantic in the history of the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving. Ten years ago last August he sailed from Newport News in company with a college friend bound for a land where their church was quite unknown, and where a large contingent in that church said they had no right to go. The society which had agreed to back these two pioneers was not well to do. It existed as a result of a difference over ritual and to some extent teaching. It was not on the best of terms with the regular missionary organization of its communion. A decade later, and behold the change. The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States has officially recognized the position of the two young missionaries and of the society which, against much criticism, backed them in their undertaking, and one of their number, the natural leader, returns to be consecrated a bishop, and bishops in the largest number ever taking part in such a function press forward to participate in the historic ceremony.

The Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving is the son of a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Virginia, who served his church for near half a century. He was a pupil of the Protestant Episcopal High School near Washington at 15, and before he was of age he started a church school on his own account, and made it a success. Desiring to take orders, he went to the University of Virginia and the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, and was ordained deacon by Bishop White. Advanced to the priesthood before the expiration of the year that is usually required, he sailed for Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, in the August after his graduation from the seminary. He is married.

Two noteworthy things have been accomplished in Brazil, things which had great weight in influencing the American House of Bishops to take the initial step towards creating an autonomous church there. One of these was the large number of communicants and native workers secured, when the length of time since work was started there is considered. The number is nearly 100, a record said not to have been equaled by any other church in any field. The other was the troublous time by an American priest, assisted by a native helper, of the Book of Common Prayer into Portuguese.

The movement for a bishop of Brazil came from the workers in Brazil, not from the church here. They drew up a concordat, which was substantially agreed to by the American House of Bishops, and chose one of their number, the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving, to be their bishop. The concordat provides that when two more bishops shall have been elected, ordained and consecrated, the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of Brazil shall be autonomous. Bishops Seabury, White and Provost were the three through whom the American church secured its line of succession from the Church of England, though on account of some alleged defect in Bishop Seabury's ordination, it having come through the Scotch and not the English bishops, a fourth bishop, Madison, of Virginia, was consecrated by Anglican bishops. Bishop Kinsolving will be the first of the three to secure the apostolic line from North to South America, but unlike Seabury, his ordination is never likely to be questioned.

THIS is an age of tabloids, and it is not surprising to find that tabloid beef tea and tabloid medicines are to be followed by tabloid beer. The *Riga Industrielle Zeitung* states that already a stout beer has been prepared for hot climates. Yet a little further investigation and we shall have the tabloid. The present powder consists of actual beer evaporated to dryness, and contains all the extractive matter of the original liquid. The powder only requires water and a little carbonic acid gas, and there you are.

CRICKET AT PAYSANDU.

The opening match of the Paysandu Cricket Club took place on Sunday last the 16th inst. at the ground of the Club in Rua Paysandu, the contending sides being the home XI and a team of XVI, captained by Mr. R. Robinson. The invitations to play issued by the Committee met with a gratifying reply, and thanks to the interest shown and the magnificent weather the first game was a complete success. The presence of a large number of ladies lent an additional interest to the cricket, and we hope that in succeeding matches the afternoon tea will be always in the same demand. The ladies we recognised were Mrs. Bunn, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Salgado, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Roberts and the Misses Mawson, Wyatt, Tatum (3), Hutchinson, Burtwell, Fairbairns (4) and Salgado. The Rev. I. Crawshaw was also amongst the spectators.

The game was of an even character, the XVI ultimately winning by 13 runs: time only permitting each side to bat once. Mr. Roberts' fine bowling analysis for the XI of 6 wickets for 10 runs needs no comment.

The scores were as follows:

THE XVI	
V. Tatum, run out.....	14
C. King, c. Routh b. Roberts.....	13
O. Wuchlerer, b. Roberts.....	8
F. Davis, l.b.w. b. Mawson.....	0
R. Robinson, b. Mawson.....	2
C. Jackson, c. Skey b. Roberts.....	2
W. Gims, b. Jackson.....	1
H. D. Prain, b. Jackson.....	2
M. Fletcher, c. Roberts, b. Jackson.....	0
R. Locke, b. Roberts.....	0
R. Stevens, b. Roberts.....	0
C. Murray, b. Roberts.....	0
C. Smart, run out.....	0
H. Johns, b. Routh.....	7
A. Harrison, not out.....	0
Extras.....	9
Total.....	64

THE XI	
J. Mawson, run out.....	1
C. Mawson, b. Robinson.....	0
N. Jackson, b. Gims.....	16
J. Routh, c. Davis b. Gims.....	1
C. Robinson, b. Robinson.....	1
T. Stevens, c. Jackson, b. Davis.....	14
E. Roberts, stumped Davis.....	4
A. Snythe, ct. Tatum, h. Robinson.....	0
A. Skey, run out.....	6
C. Atles, not out.....	10
Extras.....	1
Total.....	51

MATTO GROSSO

On Wednesday the daily press of Rio de Janeiro stated that the minister of war had received a telegram of the 10th inst. informing him that the "dissidents" (Minister Martinho's partisans) had entered the city of Cuyabá, but that there had been no fighting. It was added that the two contending parties were endeavoring to arrive at an agreement.

Another telegram announced the arrival of Gen. Xavier da Camara, commander of the military district.

On the following day Senator Antonio de Azeredo landed to the press copies of the following telegram, dated the 12th, which he had received from Senator Generoso Ponce and Gov. Antonio Cesarino:

"No agreement possible on the basis of annulment of election, a solution that is not in harmony with the constitution, the law, or the real result of the election. In spite of the neutrality of the federal government we remain firm at our post of honor, ready to repel the invaders. We shall show that we know how to do our duty, which of course does not imply that we shall reject an agreement on terms that are not dishonorable, for we wish to avoid fraternal strife and bloodshed. The insurgents are already within two leagues of the city and we are awaiting them at our entrenchments. The commander of the detachment has removed to the barracks of the 8th battalion, where he maintains strict neutrality."

On Friday there was published a telegram of the 13th from Asuncion stating that news had been received of the intervention of the federal troops at Cuyabá.

On Saturday it was asserted in the press that the governor had asked for the assistance of the federal troops and that he had also expressed a desire to purchase arms and ammunition from the general government.

On Sunday three Matto Grosso congressmen published an article in which they say that war has commenced in the state and that for this war the government of President Campos Sales is responsible. Reports were current that fighting had actually commenced, and that there had been loss of life.

THE Belgian government has promulgated a decree for the protection of the forest of rubber-producing trees in the Congo Free State. The decree provides that for every ton of rubber yielded each year there shall be planted during the same period not less than one hundred and fifty trees or vines producing rubber. The state officials in charge of forests, and those who hold concessions are charged with the execution of this provision. A bureau of control is charged with the preservation of the forests and the strict enforcement of the royal decree. Violators of the decree are liable to a fine up to ten thousand francs or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. The decree provides that all rubber shall be gathered by incisions in the bark of the trees or vines. All other methods are prohibited.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 18th, 1899.

We have spoken with several parties who had just returned from extended trips through the agricultural districts, and they have been unanimous in representing the situation as very unsettled and critical. The people throughout the interior are compelled to pay high prices for everything imported from a distance, money is scarce, trade is greatly reduced, and the planters are thoroughly disheartened. As a rule they speak very freely of their lack of confidence in the government. They have been deluded so many times by the professional politicians that they no longer place the slightest trust in them. Unfortunately, they have no remedy at hand, and therefore accept the situation apathetically. In some of the more enterprising districts of São Paulo, they are reorganizing their agricultural clubs with the avowed purpose of henceforth electing trustworthy men of their own class to look after their interests in congress, but the great majority will do nothing and bear the burden until human nature can stand it no longer. And then will come the deluge. At present their principal product is yielding them a bare profit, owing to low prices, while almost everything they consume commands excessively high prices. The inequality and injustice of the thing infuriate them—and with good reason. The government is spending money with lavish hands, and then to make good the deficit raises the duties on imports, especially on necessities, increases internal taxation and extends it to everything the tax-gatherer can reach, raises its railway tariffs, and by bad administration reduces the value of the currency in circulation. The tendency is to steadily drain all available resources into the national, state and municipal treasuries, and to drive all free capital into the banks and into untaxable investments, such as national loans. It is not surprising that the planter is disheartened, nor that the merchant is despondent. All men work with the hope of adding something to their capital, but the majority of them in Brazil are finding that at the end of the year they have barely gained enough to balance the depreciation in their capital through the depreciation in the currency. Many a man would gladly sell to-day for one half what he asked five or six years ago, and would take the money for what it is worth to-day. And everyone of them remaining in the country would deposit the proceeds and keep out of further business for the present. This want of confidence, which is much more marked among Brazilians than among foreigners, is one of the worst features of the situation. There are openings enough for capital and enterprise, but no one is willing to take the risk under present conditions.

The amount of the duties collected in gold last month at the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Macaé, Corumbá, Paráíba, Victoria and Penedo was, it is stated, 1,350,163,882. The gold receipts at the other custom-houses of the country were perhaps a

little less than 10% of this sum, making a probable total of about 1,450,000 for the whole country. After deducting from this sum that which is required to cover the decrease in gold revenue, it will be seen that the treasury obtained very little net gain from the increase of 25% in the burden on consumers of foreign merchandise. This gain certainly does not compensate for the injury caused to trade, the aggravation of the prevailing commercial and financial depression and the consequent retarding of the development of the resources of the country.

The political party, called the "partido republicano fluminense," has been dominant in the state of Rio de Janeiro for a considerable number of years. And as it so often occurs, the enjoyment of power and the use of public funds for so long a time, without serious opposition, has tended to develop an arbitrary and impatient manner on the part of those in power, and at the same time a spirit of discontent and opposition on the part of others. Much dissatisfaction has sprung up in Rio de Janeiro with the leaders of this party, and lately the governor of the state seems to have formed some sort of an alliance with the disaffected section of the party. This has led to many secessions from the party councils, and a widespread movement has set in to overthrow the "bosses." The Campos controversy is only one incident in the struggle. We are informed by a competent observer, that the people of the state are heartily in accord with the governor's action, and that in any fair election the old leaders of the "partido fluminense" would be signally defeated. In Campos they undoubtedly carried the election, but the party chiefs resolved to contest the election, and the governor therefore called in the preceding municipal council, in conformity with an old law, until a new election can be held. But the party chiefs do not want a popular election, fearing an overwhelming defeat, and so they have resolved to impeach the governor. Another view of the question is that outside influences have also been at work to divide the party, Governor Alberto Torres adhering to the President's faction, and Senator Porcinicula to ex-President Prudente de Moraes. The struggle, then, is for the control of the state, preliminary to the next presidential election.

In our last issue we noted that considerable comment had been made in Pará because the American gunboat "Wilmington" had proceeded up the Amazon above Manaus. It was asserted that the vessel had no permission to do this, and that her object was to execute certain surveys. Had the good people of Pará read this paper carefully, they would have known that the "Wilmington" is charged with the duty of visiting all the out-of-the-way ports on the coast and has been engaged in this mission for some time. Much to our surprise a Manaus telegram of the 15th says that the people of that city had held a public meeting on the previous Sunday (9th) to protest against the act of the American warship, which had already taken her departure, and that in their excitement they had stoned the consulate and also the residence of Mr. Boyd, an Englishman and local manager of the Amazon Steamship Co., who had furnished the "Wilmington" with a pilot. With all this, of course, the government will know how to deal. The Amazon is open to the commerce of the world, and the "Wilmington" has a perfect right to navigate that river. Moreover, she is bound to the Peruvian port of Iquitos, and it would be an unfriendly act, both to Peru and the United States, to bar her passage. And, finally, we are informed that Minister Bryan had advised the Brazilian foreign office of the "Wilmington's" intended voyage up the Amazon, and if no notice was sent of this to Pará and Manaus it was because the government did not think it necessary. But it is stated that the government did send notice. We trust the Manaus demonstration resulted in no damage, but it would be as well, in our opinion, were Brazilian journals to condemn the outrage instead of keeping it quiet.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

As our readers are aware, the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro is now holding an extraordinary session for the purpose of taking action on the decree issued by Gov. Alberto Torres for settling the Campos municipal question.

On the 10th inst. the house was organized, electing by 31 votes out of a total of 53 members present its former president Dr. Souza Motta, who is one of the governor's adversaries.

On the 11th the standing committees were chosen and on the following day there was received from one of the rival municipal chambers at Campos formal charges against the governor, who is accused of having violated the state constitution.

The house then proceeded to choose 12 deputies who, together with the judges of the state superior court, are to constitute a supreme court of justice for trying the impeachment case if the legislature decides to impeach the governor. In order to obtain a decision in favor of impeachment a two-thirds vote is required. When the vote was taken for the selection of the members of the court it was found that there were present 30 adversaries of the governor and 25 of his partisans. The latter placed blank ballots in the box. Of the 12 members chosen 5 belonged to the governor's party. They immediately declined to serve, since their acceptance would have excluded them from taking part in the impeachment proceedings in the legislature, thus

depriving their party of ten votes. In order, however, to be excused from serving they found it necessary to declare that they are personal friends of the governor; and it is contended that this declaration debars them from taking part in those proceedings.

In conformity with this view of the subject the chair ruled that the votes of these deputies should not be counted in the election of their substitutes. This ruling led to violent protests and counter-protests, the process of voting, which had commenced, was interrupted and the sitting was suspended. When the sitting was resumed, the angry debate was recommenced with unabated violence. In this debate was consumed the rest of the sitting and also that of the following day. On Friday there was no sitting for want of a quorum.

The sitting of the 15th (Saturday) was consumed in discussion. The legislature was still unable to resume the interrupted process of voting for the election of members of the supreme court of justice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

April, 14th 1899.

To the Editor of the "Rio News":

Dear Sir.—Although I enclose my card, from which you will see I am not now the close friend I once was, yet I know you have manliness and fairness enough to let me say, my simple say in your columns over the Church question. I am a Churchman pure and simple, neither too High nor too Low, neither old-fashioned nor new-fashioned, and it would have pleased me better to express my views in the *Church Echo* rather than to have put them in the *Rio News*. Rather than have my letter treated as the "Old Fashioned Churchman's" was in the last *Church Echo*, I prefer to stand my chance with you, and I am not afraid that you will throw it into your waste paper basket.

I think that you have given a fair hearing to your correspondents on this question. I also think that our own church paper has not. I fail to see that those who have previously written to the *Rio News* have not behaved themselves as "Christian gentlemen" (see *Church Echo*, page 15, April No.). To me it seems that all who wrote to you on our Rio matters were as calm as 'calm' could be, though I think the same cannot be said of the S. Paulo business. Our men have, however, not forgotten that they were "Christian gentlemen", in writing to you, but the editor of the *Church Echo* forgot this. The British fairness which you are pressing a correspondent's letter and answering the part of it that seemed to suit his purpose. That stirred my bile and instead of writing to him I wrote to you. What I want to say, as a business man is this: When did the British Consulate take a census of the English speaking people here?—and how many Anglicans are on our chaplains visiting list? When the difference is arranged between the consular census and the chaplain's visiting list, it will be time to say if an average attendance of 70 each Sunday is not good enough for 200 members, including men, women and children. When ever I go to church on Sunday morning it seems to me that 20 is nearer the average than 70. I do not blame our chaplain for this, as in 1891 and ability he ranks near the average as missionaries abroad go, but I do blame our early training which does not make it compulsory for us to go to church each Sunday when we would have as many in our church as the Roman Catholics have in any one of theirs, if we were not so scattered. But we are scattered in Petropolis, Jurububa, Niterói, Copacabana, Botafogo and Cosme Velho, and it is a stiff job to bring wife and family into the city at 11 o'clock on an exceedingly hot day.

As to the ritual used I do not care anything so long as it is in accordance with the rules of the Anglican Church. If there is a disagreement as to whether candles should or should not be burned in broad daylight, if the parson should wear "cope and rochet and stole" or simply a surplice and gown, that might easily be decided by a specially elected committee representative of all parties, which could decide the ceremony best warranted by the ritual of the Church of England, the chaplain to be an ex-officio member and chairman and to be allowed a casting vote if necessary. He was trained in ecclesiastical ritual, and the others were trained in a special business outside of which they could not stand a Civil Service examination or even win a prize in a spelling bee. I know I could not.

I think I have said all I wanted to say except this—put this in the waste paper basket if you dare!

Yours truly,

CHURCHMAN.

Rio, 13/4/99.

[We are extremely glad to hear again from our old friend. Public differences are never allowed to enter our private lives. So far from putting his communication into our w. p. b., we have even refrained from cutting it down.—Ed. R. N.]

PUT IT A "WE"!

To the Editor of the "Rio News".

Dear Sir.—I have just received a copy of the *Church Echo* for March, and am greatly impressed by the majestic paragraph in it kindly devoted to me under the head of "São Paulo Items." In fact I feel very proud of the distinction of being the only S. Paulo item for the month of March.

The writer of it uses the editorial "We"; but this putting on of the lion's skin will in no wise deceive my lynx-like eye as to his real personality. "We" is merely our old acquaintance "Fairplay" in a second disguise. The hands are the hands of Bismarck, but the voice is the voice of Bismarck's *compatriote*. (Excuse my slight variation in text as I quote from memory.) There is no mistaking the sentiments, feeble forcible style, bolstered up with epithets of a mildly comminatory character, the question begging arguments, the little shimmering quasi-placid plitudes. Ah! *M. Fairplay je te vois venir avec les gros sabots!* The *Church Echo's* paragraph is only the echo of your first epistle to the *Rio News*. In that powerful communication you called me an amateur Junius, a S. Paulo Pys (whatever that may be), and an "Older Growth." Can I possibly be, like Cerberus, all these "three gentlemen at once"?

"We" says my remarks, in my letters signed "Gargoyles" regarding the Dancing Dervish, were "ribald." Frankly, had "We" spoken in his own name, I should not have thought it necessary to notice this *boutade* at all. But as he speaks with the whole power and weight of an *Echo*, behind him, I suppose I must treat his accusation as seriously as I can. Let us examine it:

"Ribald," according to the dictionary, means "bawdy," "vulgar," "coarse." Now a Dancing Dervish, as "We" ought to know, is merely a religious fanatic, with a taste for waltzing. Who knows but that Mr. "We" may be justly describable in identical terms.—the chief difference, if any, being that the Dervish waltzes well, whereas "We" waltzes badly? The Dervish is a man who carries to what we regard as an excessive point his zeal for his religion. Is Mr. "We" in any way open to a similar reproach? The Dancing Dervish's performance—his ritual, as it were—probably appears to "We" very grotesque; and there is no doubt it is such as would be promptly set upon by the Rio Church Trustees (though that proves nothing), but it does not appear so to his co-religionists, who look upon him as a holy and reverend personage. "We," however, regards the Dancing Dervish as the Pharisee of old regarded the poor publican; yet the latter is generally considered as having been the better man, after all. The Dervish offers up his terrific and suicidal dance as a sacrifice to his god. Does "We" put himself out to an equal extent in order to please the Dervish or serve? If not, then let him speak respectfully of the Dervish, let him say, in the next number of the *Echo*, that he meant no offence to the Dervish, and admit—as admit he must—that there is at least nothing base, nothing vile, nothing obscene, nothing "ribald" in the mere mention, in connection with religious matters, of a creature so devoted to his religion.

As to my "ribald" remarks: the only remark I made at all on the subject was that, as a matter of simple possibility, our Church Committee might appoint a dancing dervish to the chaplaincy; and this I said, seeking by a familiar rhetorical device, to illustrate the soundness of my general contention.

For the rest, what is the use of arguing with such an unsatisfactory person as "We"? He declares no convictions on any point. He is neither with the ex-chaplain, nor against him. He pretends to defend him, yet has not a word to say in favour of his return. He is the typical Mr. Pacing-both-ways. There is nothing but weakness in his talk, except the epithet "ribald"; and that being obviously unjustified, the accusation recoils on him, and on the paper which has made itself responsible for his oracular twaddlings.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

D. MACN.

S. Paulo, 14th April, 1899.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop of Nicaragua, which is now being gathered, is reported as yielding only about one-half the usual quantity of berries. It is said the laborers are asking high wages and are indisposed to work.

—Our advices from one of the interior coffee districts of S. Paulo are to the effect that the growing crop is well grown and of better quality than last year. There has been plenty of rain, not too much, and now fine weather is wanted for the picking, which began yesterday. All this is good news for the planter, and is confirmed from other places by the complete absence of complaints.

—A gentleman who was through the new coffee district as far as Ribeirão Preto last week, says the coffee plantations are in splendid condition and are loaded with fruit. The crop will be a very large one. Commenting on an estimate in the papers of two millions bags, one gentleman in that locality said it was more likely to be six millions. Ten years ago the country was quite new and few coffee trees were to be seen; now said our informant, the whole country is covered with splendid coffee orchards and trees are just reaching their best bearing age. And, as a curious feature, he says that those who buy ground coffee up there have to pay 25000 a kilo, while here in Rio it is 15000 and 16000. For a drink of milk he had to pay at railway stations 50 réis a glass—the price of a bottle here in Rio.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The archbishop of Bahia and the bishop of Ceará left Bahia last week for Rome.

—In Bahia on the 15th inst. there were two deaths from yellow fever.

—A brother of the archbishop of Bahia committed suicide at D. Sierra some days ago.

—A deficit of 2,666,951 has been discovered in the municipal treasury of Ilhaíba, S. Paulo.

—The corner site of a new water resort near Bahia, to be called Pituba, was laid out on the 16th.

—One of the members of the Tomba opera company, named Lanzi, died at Bahia of yellow fever on the 14th inst.

—The Mac Hardy deposits in Campinas were struck by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm of the 10th inst. A part of the zinc roof was destroyed.

—The São Paulo state government has approved the plans presented by the City of Santos Improvements for accumulating reservoirs on the Rio dos Pádes.

—We learn that the *Pharos* is to be revived at Juiz de Fora. It will oppose the Jacobins and the election of Julio de Castilhos to the future presidency of the republic.

—A man named Abel Leite was recently tried at Ribeirão Preto for beating a poor Italian colonist to death on a plantation near that city. He was acquitted.

—The municipal council of Rio Claro, São Paulo has resolved to effect the electric lighting of that town at its own cost. There is much local opposition to this resolution.

—Distressing news continue to arrive at Bahia of the sufferings of the people in the drought-stricken districts of the interior. Some interior towns are completely abandoned.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has issued a decree creating three colonies in the suburbs of Belo Horizonte, to be called "Afonso Penna," "Bias Fortes" and "Adalberto Ferraz."

—A letter from Monte Alegre, Bahia, says that people in that locality are dying from hunger. In addition, the privations suffered by the people are causing fever, dysentery, and other dangerous maladies.

—The opposition papers at Pernambuco gave currency last week to a report that Vice-President Rosa e Silva had asked the support of the governor of Alagoas in case of a rupture between himself and the President.

—The federal authorities have verified the report that certain telegraph clerks of the Alagoas state treasury had defrauded the government by means of fraudulent receipts. The fraud amounts to 7,943,450. The criminals are also guilty of forging the signatures of various officials.

—On the 16th inst. a meeting was held in Bahia by members of the party in opposition to the state government. Speeches were made, resolutions were adopted and there were cheers for Julio de Castilhos, Luro S. Jr., Campos Salles and the memory of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It looks significant, surely!

—Dr. Carlos Guimarães, a prudentista, has been elected president of the S. Paulo chamber of deputies. The former president, Dr. Luiz Piza, a sallista, has resigned his seat in the chamber and has been imputed by two of his friends. He is publishing a series of articles on the subject in the *Correio Paulistano*.

—It is stated the accused, Joaquim Freire, who was accused of being implicated in the political murders committed under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, in the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro, in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt and in the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Moraes, has been appointed assistant prosecuting attorney at Mipibó, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

—Near a place called S. Sebastião de Ventania in the state of Minas Geraes the discovery of a miraculous fountain in a grotto is reported. An apparition of a saint is said to have been seen and a little gray bird that constantly dampens its plumage in the waters has attracted much attention. At last accounts over 3,000 persons had visited the fountain for the purpose of filling bottles and flasks with the miraculous water.

—According to telegrams from Santa Catharina, the Indians inhabiting a district called Pouso Redondo have lately been attacking and killing various persons. A telegraph employee named Reich was killed by them, and a friend of his, named Nascimento, who went to the scene of the tragedy to bury the victim, was also killed. Several troops of mules have also been discovered without conductors, the men having apparently been killed.

—Journals recently received from Rio Grande do Sul indicate that crime is rampant in that state. Among recent criminal occurrences is the murder of two brothers at a place called Palmeira by a band of robbers, composed of 10 former soldiers of Julio de Castilhos. Before being murdered the brothers, in attempting to defend their lives and property, killed one of the robbers. One of the brothers had been a captain in the army of Castilhos.

—It is stated Vice-President Rosa e Silva has been conferring by telegraph with Senator Benedito Leite in Maranhão and Barão de Traipá in Alagoas. It is denied that this means hostility to President Campos Salles, but of course that depends entirely on the attitude of Campos Salles himself. If he behaves himself, it will not be to the interest of the vice-president or other prudentistas to oppose him; but, if he gives too free a rein to Jacobin impulses, they must not hesitate to check him and they are quite right in preparing for any contingency. The indications are that they will be forced to oppose him.

—On the 15th inst. the secretary of agriculture of São Paulo distributed twenty bags of seed rice from Japanese various planters of that state who wish to experiment with it.

—Cricket in Santos is to commence on the 3rd of next month, the date fixed for the inauguration of the new ground. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. A. Keelman, whom we are pleased to see is again secretary this year, we are enabled to note by the list of fixtures that a goodly bill of sport has been drawn up for cricketers and tennis players, and that a number of outside matches has been arranged, including two with Rio. The season promises to be a great success, as the new ground is looking in good condition and is improving every day. The pitch has been laid down with special care and we hope it will turn out well. There are over 30 fixtures for the coming season.

—A telegram of the 12th inst. from Cuyabá, Mato Grosso, signed by Senator Ponce and addressed to Senator Azeredo at Petropolis, says that no accord is possible which is based on the annulment of the recent state election. They will do all they can to avoid bloodshed, but they will not accept this solution. The revolutionists (Minister Martinho's friends) within the league of Cuyabá, and the legalists had entangled themselves and were awaiting an attack. Senator Ponce says that the detachment of regulars there is strictly neutral. An Asunción telegram of the 13th, however, says that the federal force is intervening in the conflict — probably in favor of the revolutionists.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that the coal in deposit at the Gambôa for the Central railway is too fine, and it is being screened at the expense of the contractor.

—The director of the Central has increased the authorized weight of a big of maize from 60 to 62 1/2 kilos, and the freight rate will be 40 réis per bag for any distance.

—The government has approved the proposal of Director Maia to reduce the passage rates to 70 réis per kilometre for 1st-class, and to 40 réis for 2nd-class passengers.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 8th inst. were 245,477\$90 against 250,534\$06 in the corresponding week of last year. The improvement over the returns of the previous week in this year is a notable one of some 45 contos, but we look for even larger results in the near future.

—It is stated the minister of finance has informed the manager of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland that he does not consider acceptable the proposal of German debenture-holders for the purchase of the Oeste de Minas railway. It seems that these debenture-holders wish a guarantee of 6% interest on their capital.

—The largest single order ever booked by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, was taken in February. It calls for a contract to build eighty-one locomotives for the Trans-Siberian railway. The builders will push the work on these machines with all possible dispatch, and it was believed that deliveries would begin in the course of a few weeks. The *Financial News* is informed that during the visit last month to London of Herr von Hausmann, chief-director of the Berlin Disconto Gesellschaft, the question of negotiations relative to Brazilian railways was one of the subjects of discussion with London bankers. It was surmised that the acquisition of the Central railway was the principal negotiation alluded to.

—Mr. F. E. Cobhy, who arrived from Buenos Aires by the last Royal Mail steamer, has taken over his duties as the book keeper of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Cobhy was previously employed in the accountant's department of the Buenos Aires & Rosario railway, and we see by the River Plate papers that before leaving Buenos Aires he was presented with a handsome travelling bag as a *lembrança* of his many friends amongst the railway men in the River Plate.

—Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Wells Hood the Superintendent-in-Chief of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Co., we are now in a position to give the latest weekly traffic receipts of that railway. The latest return to hand is that for the week ended March 25th of this year, when 36,468,120 were received against 44,637,886 in the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from the 1st January to March 25th, were 662,119\$950 against 626,777\$500 in the same period of last year.

—One of our exchanges repeats the statements that the German creditors of the Oeste de Minas line have succeeded in effecting an accord by which the company will be reorganized instead of liquidated, to save expense and delay. The scheme is for a syndicate to take charge, raise one hundred millions of marks by loan with which to liquidate existing obligations and build necessary extensions, including one to Angra dos Reis, and to cut down the capital to represent real value of the property after meeting liabilities.

—A S. Paulo telegram to the *Jornal do Brasil* states that there has been organized a company with a capital of \$6,000,000 for building an electric tramway passing through Pech, Agua Branca, Santa Anna and Avenida Paulista. It is called the S. Paulo Railway and Power Co. Another telegram this morning says the new company has purchased the "Portão Queimado" and "Moimão" properties, containing waterfalls of about 8,000 horsepower, for the sum of 370,000\$. It is proposed to obtain electric power from these waterfalls.

—One of the local papers here says that it has heard that Dr. Alfredo Maia, the new manager of the Central railway, intends to make his inspection trips over the line in ordinary trains, so that he may study the necessities and inconveniences of the passengers at first hand. Our contemporary evidently does not know much of railway work or it would not confound an inspection trip of the stations and staff with an observation trip of the wants of passengers. The latter could be best studied in an ordinary train, but traffic inspectors who knew their duty would relieve him and the traffic superintendent of the trouble. If he attempts an inspection trip on an ordinary train, he ought to be heavily fined for delaying that train, or pulled over the coals by the minister of industry for making a perfunctory inspection, which would not keep his chief subordinates up to the mark.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The New Zealand Shipping Co. has reduced passages to London from Montevideo to £22 first-class, £15 second-class and £9 third-class. The Royal Mail Co. also advertises reduced passages from Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

—H. M. S. "Pegasus" arrived at Pernambuco on the 16th inst. from Plymouth to relieve the "Salisk." The "Pegasus" is a 3rd-class cruiser, built at Vartov in 1897 and engaged by the Palmer. She is of 2,135 tons displacement; 300 feet long 36 feet beam and 17 feet draught. She cost £135,071. Her armament consists of eight four-inch quick-firers, eight three-pounders and other smaller guns. She carries two torpedo tubes and steams 20 knots. Her coal capacity is very small—only 250 tons. Her full complement is 244 officers and men. The "Pegasus" made two attempts to start for the River Plate, but had to put back for defects of machinery.

—The trade with the Brazilian coast during the past week was restricted to parcel express with the regular traders, no steamer nor sailing vessel being reported taken up. Flour rates are 17/10 to 17/6 from n-river ports to Santos and 10/6 from B. A., the parcels booked during the week being limited to 2,000 bags. Cattle shipments to Rio have fallen off very considerably and unless the Rio exchange rate on London goes over 7d the chances in favor of active cattle shipments are somewhat dubious, especially during the coming season when local stock-breeders are able to supply the Rio market. The indications are that the more northern ports may become better customers of the River Plate.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Apr. 3.

—Last year the port of Pernambuco was visited by 10 cruisers, of which 4 were British, 3 Brazilian, 1 American and 1 German. Of the 735 merchant steamers arriving there last year 334 were Brazilian, 195 British, 73 French, 64 German, 27 Italian, 26 Belgian, 12 Austrian, 3 Norwegian and 1 American. Of the 214 sailing vessels arriving there 97 were British, 47 Norwegian, 29 Brazilian, 12 American, 6 French, 5 Portuguese, 5 Swedish, 3 Russian, 3 Argentine, 2 Danish, 2 Spanish, 2 Dutch, 1 Italian and 1 Greek. The aggregate tonnage of the merchant vessels was 1,225,294 and that of the cruisers 18,200. The vessels were manned by 41,853 seamen. The arrivals of passengers were 8,442 from Brazilian ports and 953 from foreign ports and the departures 9,043 for the former and 840 for the latter.

—The only passenger who arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. by the same company steamer "Oravia," from the River Plate, was Mr. Charles Hoard.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 11th inst. by the same steamer were the following: For Liverpool: Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Shuldars, Mrs. Hugh Pullen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dingle and child, Mrs. E. Mayo, Mr. L. Lyon and Mr. Frank Chapman.—For La Pallice: Mr. Henri Leignel.—For Lisbon: Mr. Manoel P. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Nova Junior and family and Mr. Francisco E. de Souza.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 12th inst. by the Pacific Steam N. Co's liner "Liguria," from Europe, were the following: Mrs. Taylor and family, Messrs. E. Wishart, S. Robinson, J. T. Richards, T. Henderson, J. Labot, M. Lopes, B. Dias, J. S. Pereira, E. de Jesus, H. S. Machado and J. P. de Magalhães and family.

—The departures by the same steamer were: For Buenos Aires: Mrs. Palmyra Ramine and Mr. R. G. Latham.—For Montevideo: Mr. Manoel Romero and Mr. Pedro Viehe.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Nile*, which arrived in Rio on the 17th inst. brought the following passengers: From Southampton: Miss Estlin Pereira, Mrs. Harwood Jones, Capt. Espindola, Messrs. M. de la Porte, S. C. Heins, C. R. Norton, W. A. Wheatley, J. Auerbach, F. Buschmann, W. S. Maclellan, A. MacMillan, R. E. Bromwich and E. C. Manners.—From Cherbourg: Mr. D. A. Silva Pontes.—From Leixões: Mrs. Caudia Marques de Oliveira and 4 children, Mr. J. Fernandes da Silva, wife and 5 children and Mr. J. de Souza Santos.—From Lisbon: Mr. Calixto J. Correia Braga, wife, 2 daughters and 3 servants.—From Pernambuco: Messrs. Holger J. Kok, T. H. Bell, C. A. Conolly and Patricio Posadas.—From Bahia: Miss Regina Presto, Mrs. Cherubina Arlinda Cesar and child, Mrs. Thozia Vasconcelos, Messrs. Gustavo Oxleyke Antonio G. da Rocha Filho, A. da Fonseca and wife, José Machado Mendes, João Augusto Neiva, Antonio Costa, Joseph Bernard, A. Reifenberg and 57 third-class passengers.

—It is now stated that the "Riachuelo" will be sent to England for repairs. She returned from France in 1894 after extensive repairs and alterations, and has been under repairs once or twice since. As the ironclad is lying at anchor all the time, this necessity for continual repairs is making her a very costly ship. Is it worth while to maintain a navy under such conditions?

LOCAL NOTES

—There are said to be 21 senators in this city at the present time.

—President Campos Salles is reported to be at work on his message.

—Congress, it is expected, will meet this year on May 3rd, the day fixed by the constitution.

—Archbishop Arcerevedo expects to leave for Rome on the 23rd, to attend the council of American bishops called for next month.

—It is now announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco will not leave for Europe on the "Magdalena," but will wait for the "Niles" on May 3rd.

—It is thought that Deputy Mata Machado will be the prudentista candidate for the presidency of the chamber and Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento the sallista candidate.

—Reports of the dismissal of the chief of police have been circulated and contradicted. The minister of justice perhaps wishes to dismiss him, but President Campos Salles probably objects.

—Frank Brown's circus opens to-night. His intention to open on Friday last could not be carried out owing to the non-arrival of new members of his troupe, who were expected from the United States.

—Commander Douglas A. Gamble of H. M. S. *Beagle* on this station has been appointed naval attaché to the British embassy in Paris. Commander the Hon. Henry A. Scudamore Stanhope is coming out to relieve him of his present command.

—President Campos Salles is evidently finding more difficulties than he anticipated in the way of his little scheme for making Julio de Castilhos his successor. He would do well to abandon all such schemes and devote himself to promoting the welfare of the country.

—It is quite what we expected. The investigation in the treasury is said to have resulted favorably to the employees accused of exacting blackmail from creditors. Everybody knows what it costs to get an account through the treasury, and yet no one cares to complain or give evidence.

—Minister Epitacio Pessoa deserves to be warmly congratulated on his resolution to reappoint to the directorship of the Polytechnic School Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama, who, for the crime of being brother of the heroic admiral, had been dismissed from that place by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The many complaints against the administration of the casa de detenção led the minister of justice to visit that establishment on the 10th inst. Whether in a short visit like that he was able to form a correct idea of the disorder, confusion and anarchy prevailing there we are unable to say; but we know at all events that he found no less than 407 prisoners in regard to whom the law has not been observed. To various authorities he has addressed communications calling their attention to this abuse.

—Among recent departures from Rio, we may mention those of U. S. Consul-general Seeger and Mrs. Seeger, who left for southern Brazil on the 8th inst. They went first to Paranaíba and Curitiba, and are making an extended visit at the last named place, from which they will go to points of interest in that locality. They will then visit Desterro, Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, and possibly Montevideo and Buenos Aires. At Curitiba Mr. and Mrs. Seeger received a very enthusiastic welcome from the small American colony residing in that capital.

—It seems to me, said Smalwy, that the government has been giving us a valuable lesson. I understand that our financial minister is doing, one can check an account when received with the rate of exchange then current, and then when it is paid at some convenient date later on, he can insist on the acceptance of that rate, providing of course it is not an unfavorable one to the debtor. Now, suppose we all do it! If it is right for the government, it must be right for the citizen. Besides that, it will have a tendency to compel us to live within our means. What do these foreigners want to come out here with their gold accounts and bills for? Why can't they stay at home and play shuttlecock with their funding bonds? Or, if they must come, why can't they accept our paper at our own valuation? If it is good enough for us, it ought to be good enough for them! Our new minister knows just what he is about, even if he has been dispensing little pills all his life. And he's got a splendid devil's advocate too! Costs him only a conto a week, but he's worth it in these hard times! If we were not economising, he'd cost two contos at least. And here Smalwy pulled down his eyelids as though a filibuster had caught in his eye, and walked quickly around the corner.

—Smalwy was a cynical smile on his face when he entered our office yesterday, and we knew that something was in the wind. "I see by a telegram in this paper," said he, producing a copy of *O Paiz*, "that they have begun paying off the Cuban army 'in which figure 55,219 names, the greater part officers.' Now if that does not prove the superiority of the Latin race, I don't know what would. I have

	..	8,657
	..	2,684
	..	5,097
	..	3,702
	..	8,416
	..	7,260
	..	8,153

SANTOS.

The receipts in March were 32,575 bags, against 35,000 in 1897. Since the beginning of the crop year (July 1) the receipts aggregate 4,850,613 bags, against 5,077,859 bags in 1897-98 and 4,900,000 in 1898-99. The exports in March were for the following destinations:

Destination	bags.
New York	150,429
Hamburg	58,068
Havre	58,794
Rotterdam	54,468
London	58,564
Antwerp	21,755
Copenhagen	6,500
Channel	5,702
New Orleans	5,000
Amsterdam	3,840
Genoa	2,500
Alexandria	2,500
Bremen	2,500
Marseilles	1,500
Calcutta	1,444
Barcelon	1,125
Venice	875
Sourabaya	603
Bombay	590
Flume	590
Bordeaux	290
Buenos Aires	158
Vigo	135
Naples	15
Coastwise	2,340
Total	420,750

The March exports were divided among the following firms:

Firm	bags.
Naumann, Gepp & Co.	62,973
J. W. Deane & Co.	30,193
Theodor Wille & Co.	2,200
Ed. Johnston & Co.	44,629
Arbuckle Brothers	33,028
Costa Hays & Co.	31,068
Karl Valda & Co.	30,750
Auguste Leub & Co.	21,344
Hard, Rand & Co.	19,610
Krische & Co.	12,018
A. Trommel & Co.	9,710
Nosack & Co.	9,000
Zerrenner, Bulow & Co.	8,350
Henry Woeitje & Co.	9,018
Arata & Co.	9,000
Holworthy, Ellis & Co.	8,000
Rose & Knowles	4,354
W. P. McLaughlin & Co.	4,000
Van Leckowick & Co.	1,400
Schmidt & Trost	473
Sundry	2,547
Total	420,750

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts of the week were 2,000 bags from the River Plate by the *Oran*, and 2,200 bags from the same port by the *Havre*. The market is very dull, but dealers have given no orders for American flour, therefore we expect to see higher quotations next week than those given in the following table:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	39,000-40,000
do 2nd	nominal.
Baltimore 1st	39,000-40,000
do 2nd	38,000-39,000
Western and Interior	nominal.
River Plate	38,000-39,000
Local Mills	37,000-38,000

Codfish.—There have been no new consignments to hand during the past week. The stock in hand consists of 1,500 Gaspe tubs, 4,500 Halifax tubs, 1,500 St. John's barrels, and 600 Norwegian cases. A total of 8,000 packages. Gaspe is being quoted at 60¢ per tub by importers and 61¢ to 62¢ by brokers. Halifax 55¢ to 56¢ per tub. St. John's 57¢ per tub. Norwegian 44¢ per barrel, and Norwegian cases from 73¢ to 74¢.

Lard.—Arrivals all. The market is quiet, and there has been no change in price since last week. American lard is still being quoted at 90¢ per pound, and native lard is still quoted as nominal.

Pork.—No additions have been made to stock from abroad. The market continues weak, but no change in prices has taken place. American pork is still selling from 15¢ to 16¢ per pound wholesale, and native pork from 15¢ to 16¢ per kilo.

Rice.—The receipts for the week were 57,575 bags ex *Mortlake* from Bangkok. The heavy stock impedes the importers and brokers, and prices remain as the previous week. Rice is being quoted at 25¢ per bag of 60 kilos and the new crop at 26¢ per bag.

Pitch Pine.—There were no receipts last week. There was a steady demand and prices went up from 85¢ to 90¢ per dozen.

White Pine.—There have been no additions to stock in the past week, but prices have gone up to 26¢ per foot generally and some special lots have sold at 26¢ per foot.

Spence Pine.—No receipts. The market is dull and prices are quoted nominal.

Swedish Pine.—The *R. N. Hansen* brought 9,655 pieces from Westwick. The market is exceedingly dull, and we have heard of no sales.

Kerosene.—There have been no new arrivals. The market remains firm on account of a brisk demand. Prices are now quoted from 10¢ to 10¢50 according to quantity.

Tar.—No fresh receipts. The market preserves its firmness and the demand has been sustained. The latest quotations are 15¢ to 16¢ per kilo.

Rosin.—No new consignments have come to hand. The market is strong at last week's rates which have been well maintained. The demand continues brisk. Dark grades still sell at 25¢ per barrel, and light grades at 30¢.

Cement.—No fresh arrivals. There has been no change in the firmness of the market or in prices since our last report. Belgian cement sells at 17¢ to 18¢ per barrel, and English cement from 19¢ to 20¢ per barrel.

Indian Corn.—From the River Plate 135 bags were received ex *Oran* and 1,045 ex *Brazil*. The demand continues good, but the stock is still heavy and prevents a rise in the market prices. The selling prices for both River Plate and native grown maize continue at 11¢ to 11¢50 per bag wholesale.

Bean.—No arrivals from abroad. There is a slack demand, and the local millers can only obtain 40¢ per 40 kilo.

Hay.—No fresh consignments came to hand last week. The large stock on hand has caused a small fall in price, as alfalfa from the River Plate is being quoted from 17¢ to 18¢ per ton, but the demand is still a good one. The former tone of exchange has also influenced the market.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:

From Cardiff, ex <i>Arthur Head</i>	3,658 tons
ex <i>Simonside</i>	3,873 "
ex <i>Urania</i>	2,093 "

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 12.

MARSEILLES.—Span. sp. *Palamos*; 160 tons; Mas; 59 ds; tiles to order.

APR 15.

PENSACOLA.—Amer. bk. *Virginia*; 715 tons; Pettigrew; 99 ds; lumber to order.

CARDIFF.—Nor. bk. *Urania*; 1,267 tons; Hendersen; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

WESTERWICK.—Nor. bg. *S. N. Hansen*; 297 tons; Olsen; 115 ds; lumber to E. Industrial Brasileira.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 11.

BARRADOS.—Nor. sp. *Sapere*; 1,359 tons; Holmer; ballast.

APR 15.

PENSACOLA.—Amer. sp. *Wm. J. Rolch*; 1,164 tons; Lancaster; stone ballast.

APR 16.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Amy*; 665 tons; Vaughan; stone ballast.

PENSACOLA.—Russ. sp. *Cashier*; 1,367 tons; Fagerstrom; stone ballast.

BARRADOS.—Aust. bk. *Rumma*; 588 tons; Basile; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW ORLEANS.—40 cents and 5% primeage per bag of 60 kilos.

GENOA.—30 francs and 10% primeage per 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—30 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—25 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—17 francs, 50 centimes and 10% primeage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE.—20 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 900 kilos.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—57s. 6d with 2 1/2% primeage and 50s. with 12 1/2% primeage per ton.

PORT NATAL.—57s. 6d and 5% primeage per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—3,000 per bag of coffee.

Buenos Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—etc. *Il. str. Mattio Bracco*; 4,500 bags of coffee.

do *Il. str. Duch. di Genova*; 1,575 do

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Br. str. Magdalena*; 1,630 do

ANTWERP.—*Br. str. Mpho*; 500 do

NEW ORLEANS.—*Pt. str. Caratella*; 18,000 do

RIVER PLATE.—*Br. str. Nile*; 350 do

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Apr 10	Colombia	Havre 24 ds.	J. Lapert
10	Illeal	Cardiff 25 ds.	E. L. Brasileira
10	Mortlake	Rangoon 54 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
10	Oravia	Valparaiso 12 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
10	Illeal	Santos 22 ds.	S. Megaw & Co.
10	Glasgow 28 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.	
11	Cavir	Genoa 58 ds.	S. Megaw & Co.
11	Attivita	Genoa 58 ds.	A. Florita & Co.
11	Illeal	River Plate 6 ds.	Karl Valda & Co.
11	Sixonside	Cardiff 23 ds.	R. L. Brasileira
12	Bathori	Flume 47 ds.	Romhauer & Co.
12	Illeal	La Plata 4 ds.	M. Martines
12	Caravelas	Santos 19 ds.	J. Lapert
14	Pelotas	do 15 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
16	Provence	Marseilles 21 ds.	Karl Valda & Co.
16	Skerryvore	Cardiff 25 ds.	W. Hock & Co.
16	Livorno	Santos 17 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
16	A. Cabral	do 16 ds.	W. Guimarães & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Apr 10	La Plata	River Plate	Sundries
10	Peñar	Buenos Aires	Ballast
11	Oravia	Liverpool	Sundries.
11	Brest	Bordeaux	do
11	Illeal	Marseilles	do
12	Bellano	New York	do
12	Liguria	Valparaiso	do
12	Zanibar	Paranaguá	do
12	Santos	Santos	do
12	British Prince	do	do
12	Cloriana	Buenos Ayres	do
13	Acon	do	do
13	Falls of Iverford	do	do
13	Sanbar	River Plate	Sundries.
13	Pelotas	Hamburg	do
13	Illeal	Middlebrook	Sundries.
13	Columbia	Santos	do
16	Cynthia	Buenos Aires	Ballast

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Vessels Affiliated & Chartered for Rio

Atrana	Westerwick	4 Feb.
America	Porto	
Ator	Leith	
Bertha	Swanes	
Bismarck Wood	Mobile	
Baltimore	Baltimore	25 Feb.
Constance	Hamburg	
Claudia	Porto	
Cora	Glasgow	19 Dec.
Carl	Hamburg	

Charles Dickens	Pensacola
Corriecham	Leith
Ellida	Chittagong
Francis S. Hampshire	Pensacola
Glabur	New York
Gazelle	Rangoon
Grazia	Pensacola
Humburg	Pensacola
John	Cardiff
Kingdon	Cardiff
Leona	Sunderland
Leona	Pensacola
Leona	Porto
Mariposa	Porto
Maribout	Pascagoula
Mugellan	Pensacola
Oleia	Gothenburg
Oleia	Swanes
Oleia	Antwerp
Oravia	Baltimore
Oravia	Rangoon
Oravia	Pascagoula
Sarimann	Pensacola
Ville de Cayenne	Marseilles
Vario	Porto
White Wings	Baltimore

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 10th 1899.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk Virginia	715	Apr 15	Pensacola	To order
Argentine				
Ing M. B. Tower	589	Mar 22	Paramagu	To order
Austrian				
bk B. Mazuranc	565	Apr 3	Marseilles	Avenir & C.
British				
bk R. S. Besnard	1200	Mar 10	Pensacola	To order
bk Arisoma	1088	11	Grimsby	R. Freres
sp Canada	4137	13	Norfolk	Gaz. Co.
Ing Argentina	583	20	Rosario	1. Souza & C.
sp Arica	1619	Apr 5	Leith	Gaz. Co.
Geyman				
sp Orlanda	1212	Mar 5	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Visarigis	1012	26	Leith	Gaz. Co.
bk Elsa	1150	26	Cardiff	W. Sons & C.
Norwegian				
bk Urdia	1567	Apr 15	Cardiff	W. Sons & C.
bg. N. N. Hansen	297	15	Westwick	R. L. Braza.
Russian				
bk Verdandi	772	Mar 14	Pensacola	To order
Spanish				
bk Teresa	206	Mar 20	Santos	To order
sp Palamos	1100	Apr 12	Marseilles	To order

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APRIL 10.		
1 Apolices, 5s.	864,000	
48 do	866	
1 do	830	
1 do	831	
11 do	875	
35 do	980	

Banks.

200 Constructor	125,000
120 Depositos e Descontos	80
15 Republica	182
40 Rural e Hypotecario (2nd S.)	135

Miscellaneous.

500 Construccoes Urbanas	28,300
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	20

APRIL 11.

10 Apolices, 5s.	875,000
35 do	868
1 do	849
1 do	850
34 do	855
60 do	850
60 do	162
50 Emprestimo Municipal	68,500
50 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	67,500
100 do	3

Banks.

65 Constructor (40 %)	84,500
218 Constructor	11,750
49 Mercantil de Santos	143
71 Republica	182

Miscellaneous.

88 Loterias Nacionais	100,500
500 Obras Hydraulicas	2,750
200 do	3

APRIL 12.

15 Apolices, 5s.	868,000
28 do	870
3 do	872
3 do	835
do	830
15 do	883
30 Emprestimo Municipal	165
50 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	69

Banks.

13 Commercial	222,000
400 Constructor	11,750
50 Depositos e Descontos	82
270 Lavoura e Comercio	100
Pensacola	180
200 Republica	182
50 do	181

Miscellaneous.

100 Int. de Com. e Industria	35,000
50 Loterias Nacionais	100
1000 Obras Hydraulicas	3

APRIL 13.

1 Apolices, 5s.	870,000
35 do	872
201 do	873
1 do	845
1 do	845
2 do	815
3 do	815
1 do	878
1 do	870
16 do	990
33 do	985
45 do	988

30 Emprestimo Municipal

50 deb. Banco C. Movel

200 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.

60 " do do

100 " do do

Banks.

10 Commercial	222,000
100 Commercial	227
200 Constructor	11,750
200 do	11,500
63 Republica	180

Miscellaneous.

38 Loterias Nacionais	102,000
50 do	103
3470 Obras Hydraulicas	2,500

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 17th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
390,438,800\$	264,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólicas).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	875,000— 875,000
104,987,000	104,556,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	875,000— 880,000
110,600	124,655,000	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	995,000— 1,000,000
30,000,000	119,500	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1899.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000—
51,885,000	21,584,500	Bonds 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,920,000—
193,604,000	24,615,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,450,000—
17,500,000	15,350,000	Do do 1879, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,400,000—
17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1886, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	700,000—
11,700,000	4,000,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	850,000—
5,000,000	4,385,200	Idem 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	700,000—
65,000,000	65,000,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	450,000— 475,000
800,000	600,000	Idem 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	920,000—
10,000,000	25,613,200	Idem 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	161,000— 163,000
25,000,000	25,613,200	Idem 3%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	190,000—
520,000	400,000	Idem 2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	200,000—
400,000	400,000	Idem 1%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	200,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	221,000— 225,000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200\$	Comercio.....	200\$	3,370,000	8,000, ditto 1899	225,000— 85,000
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brazil.....	60	1,645,000	45,000, Aug. 1892	81,000— 12,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,766 1/2	200\$	Credito Movel.....	200\$	1,740,000	25,000, Jan. 1896	14,000—
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200\$	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200\$	853,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	80,000— 90,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Depositos e Descontos.....	200\$	790,000	45,000, Jan. 1899	35,000— 60,000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	62,010	25,000, Jan. 1899	100,000— 102,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Hypotecario do Brazil.....	200\$	212,800	45,000, Jan. 1899	179,000— 182,000
16,807,600	84,038	all	200\$	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200\$	955,000	65,000, Jan. 1899	100,000— 20,000
107,352,000	536,913	all	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200\$	17,250,200	65,000, Jan. 1899	265,000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200\$	Republica do Brazil.....	200\$	344,000	12,000, Jan. 1899	133,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200\$	7,479,104	9,000, Jan. 1899	190,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rural e Hypotecario.....	200\$	2,183,326	11 1/2, Jan. 1898	125,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200\$	6,000,000	12 1/2, Jan. 1899	145,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200\$	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200\$	221,130	8 1/2, ditto 1899	130,000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200\$	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200\$	1,056,703	12 1/2, Jan. 1899	150,000—
5,000,000	25,000	10,925	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	800,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	110,000—
5,000,000	25,000	10,925	200\$	Lavadores S. Paulo.....	200\$	600,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	130,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200\$	Mercantil de Santos.....	200\$	650,000	75,000, Jan. 1895	4,250—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200\$	S. Paulo.....	200\$	650,000	75,000, Jan. 1895	4,250—
—	—	162	200\$	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200\$	650,000	75,000, Jan. 1895	4,250—
—	—	7,287	200\$	do.....	200\$	650,000	75,000, Jan. 1895	4,250—
—	—	80,000	200\$	do.....	200\$	650,000	75,000, Jan. 1895	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	—	65,000—
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100	—	—	6,750— 75,000
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	100	Maché e Campos.....	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	100	Muzambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200\$	Oeste de Minas.....	200\$	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	18,000— 7,500
—	—	266,415	100	do.....	100	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200\$	Uniao Sorocabana-Itanua.....	200\$	1,385,541	6 1/2, June, 92	56,000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200\$	Uniao Valenciana.....	200\$	45,710	65,000, Feb. 86	11,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200\$	Sapucahy.....	200\$	583,378	int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200\$	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200\$	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	161,989	14,500, July 91	80,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	200\$	489,308\$	2,700, Jan. 99	160,000—
1,400,000	7,000	all	200\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	—	5,000, Jan. 99	160,000— 193,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200\$	S. Christovão.....	200\$	105,808	5,000, Jan. 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100\$	Villa Isabel.....	100\$	30,999	5,000, Aug. 98	—
800,000	8,000	all	100\$	Perambuco.....	100\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Jan. 99	100,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200\$	—	—	3,500—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegacao Costeira.....	200\$	—	—	300,000—
673,400	3,367	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200\$	59,598	10,000, Feb. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200\$	Sul Paulista.....	200\$	80	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	854,013\$	10,000— Feb. 99	175,000— 183,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	America Fabril.....	200\$	104,654	7,000— Aug. 98	120,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Botafogo (anilagem).....	200\$	39,471	10,000— Jan. 99	230,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brazil Industrial.....	200\$	150,000	10,000— Jan. 99	190,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Carioca.....	200\$	25,623	10,000— Feb. 99	160,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Confiança Industrial.....	200\$	239,885	10,000— Jan. 99	140,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado.....	200\$	5,495	8 1/2— Feb. 99	160,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Isabel.....	200\$	156,493	40,000— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulistano.....	200\$	200,000	12,000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mineira.....	200\$	77,401	10,000— Jan. 99	170,000—
800,000	4,000	all	200\$	Magense.....	200\$	5,900	10,000— Jan. 99	210,000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manoel de Almeida.....	200\$	26,186	8,000— Feb. 99	155,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petropolis.....	200\$	461,502	3,000— Mar. 99	40,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial.....	200\$	116,063	8,000— Mar. 99	185,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Rink (Woolens).....	200\$	32,564	4,000— July 98	25,000—
450,000	2,250	all	200\$	S. Felix.....	200\$	—	10,000— Jan. 99	—
360,000	1,800	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	39,938	— Jan. 99	300,000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	—	— Jan. 99	164,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Uniao Fabril.....	200\$	1,145,544	19 1/2— Aug. 98	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,618\$	19,000, July 97	45,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Argos Fluminense.....	200\$	300,000	16,000, Jan. 99	325,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Confiança.....	200\$	15,384	1,500, Jan. 99	9,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Fidelidade.....	200\$	358,752	7,000, Jan. 99	30,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200\$	Garantia.....	200\$	250,000	8,000, Jan. 99	95,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Gerai.....	200\$	450,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	30,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Indemnizadora.....	200\$	14,035	1,000, Jan. 99	45,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200\$	Providencia.....	200\$	350,000	3,000, Jan. 99	15,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Prospereidade.....	200\$	126,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Visão Fluminense.....	200\$	38,790\$	1,500, Jan. 99	120,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Carros Taterall Moreaux.....	200\$	51,228	— Jan. 99	100,000— 110,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Carros Fluminense.....	200\$	—	— Jan. 99	295,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200\$	2,008,472	8,000, Jan. 92	19,000— 20,000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Duca de Santos.....	200\$	2,267,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	2,000—
21,000,000	105,000	all	200\$	Estimativa do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	48,079	5,000, Jan. 99	125,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Obras Publicas do Brazil.....	200\$	43,577	10,000, Feb. 93	—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200\$	1,015,181	13,000, Feb. 99	110,000— 130,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	200\$	32,210	7 1/2, Mar. 99	—
5,417,000	27,085	all	200\$	Moninhos Fluminense (flour mill).....	200\$	871,601	10,000, Feb. 92	21,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Benevolencia do R. de J. (charity).....	200\$	400,000	6,000, Mar. 99	170,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	200\$	59,441	— Jan. 99	20,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Gygraphica do Brazil.....	200\$	29,987	— Jan. 99	600—
600,000	3,000	all	200\$	Uniao (water for ships).....	200\$	—	—	—

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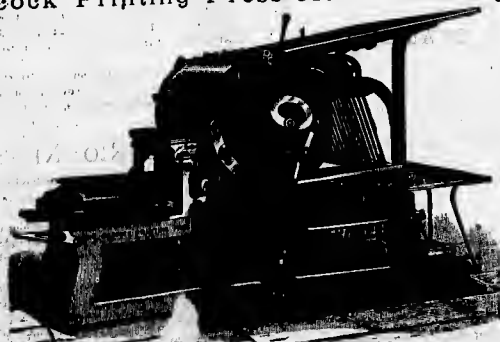
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